THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JCURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

The European Conflict. From the Tribune.

SOMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPE

The brief announcement made through the Ocean Telegraph that Austria had acceded to the proposition made by Prussia for a temporary ceseation of hostilities though we have as yet no confirmation of the reported treaty of peace, is confirmed by the arrival of the China. There has been no pausing with Prussia, but she has inexorably crowded her vanquished ally to the wall, until Austria, humiliated and prostrate, cries for quarter. Flushed with oftrepeated successes, spurred forward with the hope of glory and aggrandizement, victorious Prussia stopped not in her triumphant career, but continued to press onward regardless of French protests and wishes, or the dislike of Russia.

Though Francis Joseph's defenders encountered a most scrious defeat on the 3d inst., we have not been prepared for the announcement of such a rapid and long-continued flight on their capital, and the sudden announcement of a truce. Compelled to fall back before their victorious antagonists, it yet seemed as if a toothold would be secured within the bounds of Bohemia for the vanquished.

Not so, however. The Austrians have con-tinued their retrograde march, and by their general course thus far have recalled with painful vividness an untoward period in our own struggle. We allude to the Peninsula campaign. General Benedek, resting on the borders of Silesia in masterly mactivity, and with closed mouth, may be compared to General McClellan on the banks of the Chickahominy. Though his antagonists were marching and countermarching, and converging their col-nums, Benedek continued to remain inactive. But it was all for a purpose—so the world was informed. The Austrian commander had a great plan in his head, a great project on foot, and when, after all the complicated parts of the brilliant programme had been per ected, he did move, it would be straight into Berlin. this time the Prussians were permitted, as were the Rebels by McCiellan, to drawn in and concentrate their lorces, and everything being in readiness, Frederick William hurled his legions upon Benedek a la General Lee.

Whatever may be his sympachy, every specta tor can but a imire the wonderful push and energy which Prussia has continued to display. Our advices received last week left her victorious soldiery at Brunn, within two days' easy march of Vienna, and close by the famed field of Austerlitz, on which Napoleon sixty years age overthrew in defeat the Austrian and Russian Emperors. By means of this rapid move ment they not only secured one of the lines of railway leading from Vienna to Prague, but threatened the other passing through Olmutz, and to a certain extent divided and distracted

the Austrian forces. When Stonewall Jackson with his column of 30,000 men struck McClellan's right wing, be rolled the besiegers back in confusion and slaughter, and settled the tate of the campaign. In the same manner the Crown Prince of Prus sia was allowed to reinforce the Prussian left, and, crushing through Benedek's right, to turn what at first promised to be a victory into a terrible deleat. McClellan was pushed aside, and Lee marched northward to the very gates of the Federal capital. Benedek, in a cor-responding manner, fell back to the eastward, leaving the country open to the victors, who have marched upon Vienna. So much for "masteriy inactivity," and "prospective, strategic, and factical manouvres." Austria has discovered to her cost, as we did, that such kind of generalship atways entails deteat and disaster.

Immediately following these events the Prussians attacked and routed the Austrian wing remaining back at Olmutz, and gained possession of the remaining road. The deleased Austrians then retreated into Hungary, making a semi-circular sweep for Vienna, while the main body of their army lell back upon that city. The Prussians continuing on after the latter, following them down both these lines of railroad to the junction at Lundenberg, and thence. doubtless, to the Danube, where Francis Joseph -in his recent address to the citizens of Vienna stated that he should make a stand. Here the belligerents were massing all their forces for the final struggle when the propositions for a cessation of hostilities were received by Francis Joseph.

He did well to accept of them instead of repeating his unwise course in regard to the Paris Conterence. There was but one of three afternatives left to him-either to risk all on the face of another battle, to retreat rapidly into Hun-gary, abandoning Vienna to its fate, or to arrange a peace. After encountering so many disasters, another defeat would certainly have proved tatal to him. By retreating into Hungary he might have avoided a tresh engagement until his disheartened troops had recovered something of their morale, and received fresh accession of numbers: but he would have been leaving all his lines of communication in the enemy's hands and only postponing for a few weeks at the longest the final issue. Francis Joseph has, therefore, we say, acted wisely in acceding to the terms proposed by Prussia. Though we have not as yet received the substance of the terms, it is safe to assume that Austria is no longer to constitute a part of the German Confederacy; that Prussia has expressly stipulated that there shall be a new German Union, from which her ally is to be debarred.

Said Bismark to a French gentleman a days ago: "Sixteen years ago I conceived the plan which I now try to carry out, viz., to free Germany from Austrian pressure; that part of it, at least, which by spirit, religion, manners, and in crest is clearly allied with the fate of Prussia. To reach this goal, I shall defy everything, even exile and the gallows," This he has already accomplished. Rapid strategical move ments placed Saxony and the other Northern States at his disposal, while the result of a battle has since loosened Austria's hold upon Bayaria and Bohemia, and opened the way to Vienna. The German Parliament will now unquestionably meet in September under the auspices of Prussia, while we may expect to see a very large majority of the German people willing and desirous of being represented in that body. The new Union will comprise all the States of Northern and Central Germany, with the exception of the Duchy of Limburg, which, the people being Dutch and not German, Prussia will not be desirous of having embraced in the new Bund.

Already we have seen a disposition on the part of the conquered States to submit to the new order of things, while it is reported that Prussian successes have even developed a Prussian party in Vienna. Animated by their long-entertained hopes of a United Fatherland, the Northern Germans at least are seemingly disposed to acquiesce in any instrumentality which shall hasten the fulfilment of their dream of unity-to bow for the present beneath the iron roller which, through crashing out their separate autonomy, will yet assimilate them in one grand Fatherland. As they witnessed with apparent indifference the peripatetic movements of their pet'y princes decing before the Prussian advance, so they now evince no deep-seated hostility to Bismark's course, unscrupulons and wicked as they have been accustomed to regard the man.

Our Neutrality Laws-Mexico and Maximilian.

From the Times.

It is more than probable that had Congress passed the bill which was pressed so persistently upon it, to guarantee a loan to Mexico of fifty millions of dollars, the greater part of the money, or at least as much of it as was not immediately seized by speculators, would have been employed in this country in the gettingup of filibustering expeditions against Maxi

milian. It never was made to appear precisely who was to have the bandling of the money, or to the service of which of the factions that claims to be the legitimate republican Gevernment of Mexico it was to be put. The subject was dealt with in very vague terms, and we do not know that a bill of equal importance, and appropriating so much money, was ever before attempted to be put through Congress upon which the public was able to get so little light. It was never shown, either, to what specific purpose the money was to be put or in what way it was to be used for aiding and establishng the down-trodden cause of republicanism in

We are probably not far astray, however, in surmising that a coalition would have been patched up in the name of the different Mexican actions whose leaders are now in this country and a second combination between these leaders and certain American "friends of Mexico," and that between all of these the disbursement of the fifty millions would have been practically carried on. Mexico needs but two things to effect her freedom from foreign domination—arms and fighters. She possesses neither one nor the other to anything like the extent required, and she cannot obtain either one or the other anywhere but in this country. There are plenty of men in the United States who are eager to take hand in the work of "driving Maximilian into the sea;" and with fifty million dollars, or even balt of that sum, to be used in purchasing arms and providing transportation, a very formidable lighting force could soon be conveyed to the Mexican borders. Fifty million dollars, as we showed when the bill to furnish it was still pending, would do little enough in the way of raising, equipping, and supporting a native republican army in Mexico itself; but men enough could be lound in this country who would require no prelimipary training and disciplining as soldiers, who would do their work without much in the way of immediate wages, and would have principles of military, political, and natural cohesion such as are I ossessed by no force which could ever be raised in Mexico itself, and used as soldlers. All that is required for them is organization and

This opportunity—or the opportunity for fili-bustering expeditions—would have been fur-nished by the passage of the measure for the repeal of the neutrality laws. This scheme had the same origin as the Mexican Loan bill, and there is no doubt that the one was intended to have a direct and vital bearing upon the other. It doubtless had other purposes than this; but that this would have been one of the ends quickly served by it, no one will deny who is informed as to the schemes in reference to Mexico that have been planned in this country within the last year or half year. With the laws at present upon our statute-book property enforced, it is utterly impossible for anybody other than the Government to concoct or carry on, d rectly or indirectly, any military expedition

to operate be youd our own borders.

It is quite possible that in some respects our laws are too stringent, particularly in reference to the sale and transfer of arms and ships; but so long as they remain unaltered, the Executive is bound to enforce them, and the present fixe-cutive, at least, has shown that this enforcement will be as rigid as their own terms. It was solutely essential, if the Mexican Loan bill and passed, that these laws should be at the same time repeated or modified; for unless this last end were effected, there could not be a show of anything like result from the expenditure of the fifty million dollars.

It is ioriunate for the country that both bills failed of passage. They would have done nothing for the regeneration of Mexico, and would surely have disturbed our own country most damagingly. By diplomacy we have effected more for Mexican liberty than could be done by fifty military expeditions--waether or not designated nlibustering. We have secured the speedy departure of the army which established the imperial form of government. We have put a stop to further intervention. We have placed Maxim lian in a position in which he must rely almost exclusively upon the Mexican people, and in which, in short time, they can easily decide his fate without our armed assistance.

The Coming Elections for Congress - Will They Bring a Revolution?

From the Herald. With the adjournment of the present Congress the issues which it has raised with the Adminiatration are carried directly before the people. The constitutional term of this Congress does not expire till the 4th of March next, but the popular judgment upon its sins of omission and commission will determine, in the approaching Congressional elections, the important questions, whether the policy of the radicals is to be continued or overthrown; whether the present demoralizing reign of radicalism is to be perpetuated, or superseded by a great reaction of puole opinion resulting in a wholesome politi

cal revolution. Let the tree be judged by its fruits. This Thirty-ninth Congress, in its long session of eight months, has fully developed the character and quality of its leading men and measures, its plans and purposes, its merits and demerits and by its iruits let it stand or fall. It has had a splenged opportunity for doing great things for the country and for winning golden opinion from all classes, parties, and sections; but what has it done? What have these eight months of Congressional legislation produced for the relief of the freasury or the people? Nothing-literally nothing. There was a bne opening and an urgent necessity for a general Bankruot law, but after dilly-dallying from time to time with this important matter was at length laid on the table, to be taken up for action at a more convenient season. Then, again, we had expected something in the way of a healthy revision of our national bank and paper money systems from top to bottom, whereby the public credit would be fixed upon a more solid foundation, and from which twenty, thirty, forty, or fifty millions of money now parcelled out among the national banks and brokers, shavers, and jobbers, would be secured to the Treasury; but between the jobbers of Congress and the brokers of the Treasury De-partment nothing to the way of reform or relief upon this momentous business has been done. Men of cool reflection and experience, before the meeting of this Congress, had entertained the idea that we were on the high road to low prices, easy taxes, and specie payments; but from the first Monday in December last down to this day these delusions have inded away, til nothing of them remains. On the other hand, cool, experienced, patriotic, and dispassionate men are beginning to doubt very seriously the stability and security of our financial system, with the Government divided and clashing upon all the great issues of the day, like a house divided against itself, and with a radical major of in Congress resolved upon its reconstruction

party policy of rule or ruin. The return of peace suggested to Congress a lightening of our war burdens of taxation, great retrenchments in all the departments of the Government, and large savings of money in this way towards the extinguishment of our three thousand of milions of national debt. But what has Congress done in this direction? Nothing. Our Internal Revenue Tax bill has been revised, but its taxes remain substantially the with the addition of one cent a pound upon home-grown cotton, towards the encouragement or the cotton culture in other countries, as Congress desired to cast away the commercial balance of power which we hold in this great Southern staple. Instead of retrenchment, in the next place, this "historic Congress" as it is called, in a Buncombe election erring amendment to an appropriation bill, in the shape of soldiers' bounties (which the poor soldiers will be cheated out of by claim agents and other sharpers), has made a draft upon the Treasury for two or three hundred millions of dollars; and upon this Buncombe amendment another has been tastened raising the pay of the members of Congress themselves from three to five thousand dollars a year. This is Congressional retrench-ment, as illustrated in this wasteful and extra-

vagant Congress. And what has been done in the way of Southon reconstruction by this radical and revolu-nonary Congress? The most of the session has

been expended in committees and investigations, in resolutions, reports, and debates, never ending and still beginning, but practically the two Houses have done nothing upon this subject except the re-enactment of what the President had done before. In their war upon the Administration, in their efforts for the indefinite exclusion of the excluded States, the radical Stevens and his followers have only made confusion worse confounded, and created embarrassments and desensions where harmony otherwise might have prevailed; so that from first to last this late long session of Congress has been productive of nothing but a new crop or political discords, disordered and dangerous agitations. Small such a Congress with such a record be indorsed by the people in the coming fall ele > tions? This is the great question now before the country. Are the people prepared to ratify a Congressional system of reconstruction which politically and financially is manifestly carrying us, people, treasury, and Government, headlong in the downward road to revolution, bank-ruptcy, and anarchy. This is the question which the people are now called upon to con-sider in view of the elections for the next Congress. Is this Government, resting upon the Constitution, to be maintained, or is it to be superseded by a consolidated despotism in Congress? This is the problem involved in these approaching elections. Believing that the crisis requires it, and that the people understand it, we believe that we are approaching the inaugu-ration of a great political revolution, and that it

Mr. Seward and the Cable.

tions for the Fortieth Congress.

will be broadly developed in these coming elec-

From the World. "If dirt were trumps," said Charles Lamb to a not very dand-fied friend with whom he was playing whist-"if dirt were tramps, what hands you would hold!" "If words were cannon balls," in like manner we may say to Mr. Secretary Seward, "what a terror you would be to the 'effete aristocracies' of Europe!" The meekest and most accommodating foreign Secretary we have ever had in his substantial dealings with foreign States, Mr. Seward is also the terrible, truculent, and pedagogic in his oratorical and oracular utterances concerning our foreign relations, Mr. Cyrus Field having sent a des patch to the State Department announcing the successful laying of the Atlantic cable, in which he rather ougly expressed a hope that Secretary Seward might "never have occasion to regret what he had cone to es ablish communication across the Atlantic," Socretary Seward avails himself at once of the opportunity to rap Europe over the knuckles. "If the Atlantic cable had not failed in 1858," says the expost racto prophet of Auburn, "European States would not nave been led, in 1861, into the great error of supposing that civil war in America could either perpetuate African slavery or divide this re-

It the Atlantic cable "had not tailed in 1858, one of its first messages to Europe in 1861 would have been that Mr. Seward tooked upon seces-sion as a trivial thing, not much of a shower, and certain to blow over harmlessly "in ninety If we had possessed a daily telegrapm communication with Europe in 1861, the probabilities all are that Mr. Seward would have kept up such a steady battery or impeculity and impertuence upon our legations abroad, and the foreign offices of England and France, as must have led to the recognition of the Confederate States and a war with the Western powers of Europe two days after the first battle of Bull

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

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The United States Government having granted to be Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Land Serio, representing 780,000 acres of Public Land, for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges m this State the Board of Commissioners now offer this I and Scrip to the public. Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, ad dressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's office, at Harrisburg, until Wednesday, August 15 1866.

This land may be located in any State or Territory by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappro printed lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty scres. Bids must be made as per acre, and no blds will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General, one third o which must paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Com-

> J. M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor-General, For the Roard or Commissioners

HARRISBURG, July 11, 1866.

A SSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1189 GIRARD Street. PERLADELPHIA, Pa., July 27, 1886. WBITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL. Scaled Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M , TUESDAY, August 7, 1863, for lurnishing the Quartermaster's Department 500 tons best quaity White Ash Anthracite Coal, or such sizes as may be required, and in such quantities as may be ordered, from August 10, 1886 to April 30. 1867 with the privilege of increasing the quantity to 5000 tons, to weigh 2240 pounds to the ton, to be inspected by an inspector appointed on the part of the Government, to the galayered free of charge at all places ordered in this city; also, on board of vessels at the Port of Philadeiphia, in good order and condation, free of state, bone, dust, and all other im

purities.
In case of failure to deliver the Coal in sufficient quantities, and at the proper time and place, the Department reserves the right to make good any deficiency by open purchase at the contractor's risk Each offer must be accompanied by a written punishies, siped by two or more responsible par-ties, their restousibility to be certified to by a United

States judge, attorney, or collector of the port that the bidder or bidder, will, it is or their bid be ac-cepted, enter into written obligations, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars, to furnish the proposed supplies agreeably to contract No proposition will be considered unless the terms

of this advertisement (a copy of which should ac-company each proposal) are complied with. Proposals to be made out in duplicate on the regular printed forms, which may be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed too high or un-

The right to reject any his deemed too high of un-reasonable is rese ved, and no bid from a defau ting contractor will be received.

The envelopes to be encoused. "Proposals for Coal," and adoressed to the undersigned.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, August 7, 1866, 12 o'clock M, and bidders are requested to be pre-sent.

By order of
Byt Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Ass't Q. M. General U. S. Army.
GEORGE R. ORME,
Capitain and Ass't Q. M. sent.

DROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1866

Scaled Proposals are invited at this office until 12 o'clo k noon, MONDAY, August 6, 1836 for the purchase of (18,000) THIRTERN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as tolows: ocated as tol ows:-(1400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDs at the

(1400) FOURTEEN HONDRED CORDS at the Kengail Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baitmore and Omo Raitond, about one mile from the depot of said road in tris city.

In swood consists or about ONE THIRD (2) PINE and IWO-THIRDS (4) OAK, and is piled immediately along the track of the rairond (11:600) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard, three-quarters of a mile porth of Accountry on the lines. ters of a mile north of A exandria, on the hi the Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown Rat

road.

This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (§)
PINE and ONE-THIRD (§) OAK, is pred along
the track, and is distant about one-halt of a mile
from a wharr on the Potomac river, leading to
which there is a direct and level road.

All of the wood off-red for sale is of good or fair
quarty, and thorough v season d.

Proposals will be received for quantities from (50)
fifty cords and upwards, with privilege of taking
all of either or both jots. ill of either or both jots. Fay ment to be made in Government funds, immedately after the opening of the bins, and upon

measurement of the wood The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvanta cous to the United States.

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For particulars, see time table in another column.

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CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA WARE RAILBOADS.
GRAND EXCURSION ABRANGEMENT TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL

NIAGABA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBFC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS LAKE GROEGE, SARATOGA DI LAWARS WATER GAP, ETC. ETO
These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and bleasure travellers, enabling them to visit the celeorated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.
Tickets good until November ist, 1866 and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.
For Tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Jompany, No 858 CHENAUT Street Continental Hotel.
630 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY July 18, 1886 Trains will cave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as

leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:

9-98 A. M. Morning Mail, due 12-25.

2-60 P. M. Accommodation due 6 P. M.

4-60 P. M. Fast Express due 7-95.

Esturning will eave cape shand—
6-20 A. M. Morning Mail due 10-07.

5-60 P. M. Express, due 8-22.

Ticket Office a, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No 828-Chesnut street. Continevial Hotel
Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No 828-Chesnut street can by eaving orders, have their baggase called for and checked at their residences by Grabam's Baggase Exores.

6-26 J. VAN RENSSELAEB, Superintendent

SUMMER RESORTS.

EXCURSIONISTS TOURISTS.

Pleasure Seekers

Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids at the River St. Lawrence, Moutreal Quebec, Biviere du Loup, Sagnenay River, White & ountains, Portland Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc., whi find it to their advantage to procure

THROUGH TICKETS.

WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE

CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE,

Passengers have enoice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickers are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montres , and Quetec, via the American and English Line of Steamers, passing the Thousand Is and and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York

FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES.

No extra charge for meals or state rooms on steamers between Niagara Fa is and Montreal. Tickets good until November 1st, 1886, and entitle the

scriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street. N. VAN HORN. 6 13w.m2m Passenger Agent.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J .-This spacious and elegant establishment wit oper for the reception of guests on or before the 20th day of June, 1866.

BOBERT B LEEDS, Proprietor. ROBERT B LEEDS, Proprietor.

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,

which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burgiaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages;—lst. simplicity of a natruction cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or chi d may set it.

2d. Freedom from danger to bersons or property.

3d. Universality of application to any part of a Poor, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Gardon, Preserve, Fish Lend etc.

By order of the Quastermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises A PUBLIC AUCTION,

A. Q. M., On THURSDAY, August 2, 1806, the following described lot of Quartermasters' cords wood. chairs. benches,

2 grindstone. 1 grindstone, large, 4 feet diameter, inch face (new). 8 by 10, glazed, 20,000 feet assorted lum-50 ladders.

1 water wagon, iron. 6 hose carriages and 300 mankets, bout 10 000 pounds grain reels. 12 sets harness (four sacks. 1 scow, 20 by 60 feet, horse). 20 sets harness (Am-

> 1 surveyor's compass, About 3000 feet gum hose, 2 and 2 incn(new) curry-combs, and herse-trushes.

100 brass cocks, anglecook stoves (new), 100 brass cocks, angle-office de ks.tables, 20 HORSES.

Together with a large quantity of other property,

A boat for Giesboro will leave Sixth street wharf

Division, Q. M. G. O.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, WASHINGTON June 16 1866

Seven Nail Machines
One (suide Mil (complete) 38 Rollers.
Two bundles Saws for Slotting Screws,
Two Machines for Slotting Screws.

Two Oir Press Rollers Eight pieces from Statting. Six sets Couplings for Shafting. Lot of Japs and Dies for Gas Fitting.

counds One piece Leather Belting. 20 inches wide, 224 pour ds. I wo rolls Gum Packing.

from day of sa'e.

By order of Navy Department

JOSEPH Suith,

JOSEPH Suith,

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE. No. M. N. RINTH Street above Market—th. C. E.V. al T. after thirty years practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Fremlian Parent Gracuating Pressure Traiss, and a versity others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Ruse Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments and ducted by a Lady.

NIAGARA FALLS.

No. 425 CHESNUT STREET.

or Boston by

These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country.

holders to stop over at any point on the route. For further information and Guide Books de-

NITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., LE now open for the reception of visitors.

7.5 lm RENJ. A SHOEMARER. Proprietor. The Saturday 45 P. M. line from Vine street wharf returns on Monday, arriving in shiladelphiat at 9 A. M.

CTEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfulls to call the attention of the public at large to their newly invented l'atent.

3d. Universality of application to any part of a Poor, Window Grating, Shutter, Gate, Gardon, Preserve, Fish 1 and etc.

4th. It gives a check to hurgian by alarming the inmarks, neighbors and police.

5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in temals conclines or old age especially when articles of electivation are kept in the house.

6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamler doors.

7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

The its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY IN—
STRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps and it cannot be got the aper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address.

STEIGLEDIR. TAOUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNU'S street.

Room No 18.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.

Country Agents wanted, 629 3m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF QUARTE: MASTERS' STORES AT THE CANALRY DEFO., GIE BORD, D. C. QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1868

under the direction of Captain George F Browning,

12,000 feet oak and ash
plank (wheelwright's stuff')
9,000 feet matched floormatting, ward-robes, cupboards. 2 letter presses. 1,400 pieces six-light sash

50 fire-hooks 2,000 feet square timber, 8 platform scales, farge.

4 counter scales. 40 kees cut pails 30 army wagons. 15 carts. 1 dead-horse wagon. i warehouse trucks, blocks and fails, 69 irou bedsteads.

but litt e used. I set mathematical inbu snce) s ruments. 15 sets cart harness. 25 riding saddles, bridles, head halters. 1 spirit level and tri-

25 whne-wash brushes, water-buckets, shovels, spaces, picks and paulins. with couplings and nozzles, com-5,000 feet gum hose, 1, 1; 1½, 2 and 2}, with couplings and noz zies, partiy worn. 15 cocking stoves. 20 heating stoves.

1 lot castings, fire-bricks, etc., for

not above enumerated
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue from day to day until all is sold. Purchasers must remove the r stores within five 5) days from de to of sale. 1 cms—t sah, in Government funds.

A boat for Gescoro will of sule every hour curing the day of sule JAMES A EKIN, Brevet Brigadier-General U S. A., in charge lat, 720 lit SALE OF MACHINERY, ETC.

Will be sold at Public Auction at the Navy Yard, NORFOLK, on FRIDAY, the 8d day of August next the following articles, viz :— Twenty-one Re-lers of Rosing Mill.

Seven Machines for Cutting Pareads. Four Oil Retainers.

One box Lacines ('eather). Three boxes Beiting. One toun screw Machine One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 164 One piece Leather Belting, 6 mehes wide, 141

Six hars Occasion Steel (cast).
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.
Terms—t asb, in Government funds; and all articles to reremoved from the yard within ten days

6 19tuth18t Chief Bureau Yards and Docks, TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.